We the People

A Magazine for Pennsylvanians

In this Issue . . .

THE PASSING OF THE FREE PRESS

STATUES OF LIBERTY . . . DU PONT

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ECONOMIC SECURITY

THE PASSING OF THE FREE PRESS

DICTATORSHIP OF BIG BUSINESS THREATENS TO DESTROY REMAINING VESTIGES OF EDITORIAL FREEDOM

EVER since the World War, when it disgraced itself by a complete surrender to jingoism, Pennsylvania's daily press has been going steadily downhill.

It joined gleefully in the hysterical red-baiting crusades of the 'twenties. It proclaimed the trumped-up charges of political scavengers who followed in the wake of the Wilson regime as the true Word from Sinai. It extolled the virtues of that "great statesman," Warren Gamaliel Harding, even through that dreadful period when the corruption of the "Ohio Gang" shocked the Nation. It found unsuspected virtues in the sour New Englander who made "laissez faire" a household word.

It blandly ignored the tremendous social changes of the late 'twenties, when the inflation of boom times made overnight millionaires while workers' real earnings tobogganed. It was the first to hurrah when the Hoover bandwagon started out from Wall Street on its way to Washington.

With storm warnings flying from every jackstaff, it chanted "all's right with the world," in unison with Hoover's cheer leaders, through the frantic days of 1929. The tragic years that followed brought neither wisdom nor any sense of public responsibility. It was still singing hymns to prosperity when the crumbling economic structure of the Nation gave way. While banks crashed and bread lines grew, it fought for more Hooverism, accepting Roosevelt with a bitterness which became more intense as his achievements mounted and his "panaceas" sent business zooming out of its tailspin.

Press Bows to Monopolists

In State matters, as in national affairs, the press of Pennsylvania has been equally undistinguished. It fostered and encouraged the growth of a great political and financial plunderbund in the State. It salaamed to the buccaneers of the power trust, the baronial overlords of Pennsylvania gas, oil, water, heat, light, rails and transit.

It extolled Joseph R. Grundy of Bristol, king of Pennsylvania's sweat-shop operators. It played ball with the corrupt Philadelphia G. O. P. organization formerly headed by the late William S. Vare, now operated by contractor-boss Jerry Loucheim and oil mogul J. Howard Pew, a brace of Liberty Leaguers. It supported and still supports the financial, industrial and political oligarchy of the Mellons of Pittsburgh. It consistently soft-pedaled the ever-recurring business and political scandals which even a journalistic conspiracy of silence could not keep entirely under cover.

At times it paid lip service to reform, but in campaign days it always delivered its support to the gang. Sometimes it was for Mellon's Fisher, an avowed reactionary, sometimes for Grundy's Pinchot, a fake liberal, but always it was for the few large financiers and industrialists who pulled the strings.

Its fawning servility to large business groups, its deliberate distortion and suppression of facts about business collapse throughout the depression, its subservience to political hacks and indifference to corruption in high places, marked the most complete and abject surrender of editorial freedom. Today, with a few notable exceptions, the Pennsylvania press stands as a horrible example of journalistic dishonor.

The Notable Exceptions

Pennsylvania may well be thankful for these exceptions, large and small, because they represent the last stand of a valiant band of editors and publishers against the steady encroachments of business and political dictators. Even the Tory Press some day will have cause to be grateful to this small minority for upholding the principle of editorial freedom.

The exceptions, apart from the few liberal publishers of large newspapers, are the old-fashioned editors of those small dailies and weeklies —they are all too few—who stick to their guns and dare to print the unvarnished facts so long as they can keep a press rolling. Many do it at great financial loss, sacrificing both business and political advertising rather than lose their self-respect or betray their principles.

If that day arrives when the free press comes into its birthright in Pennsylvania, these embattled small town and country printers will be remembered—and immortalized.

Taboos Plain Speaking

"When complaints are freely heard, deeply considered, and speedily reformed," said John Milton in his historic address to Parliament on the free press, "then is the utmost bound of civil liberty attained that wise men look for."

The Pennsylvania press has not been open for the free hearing of complaints. It has been subverted to the uses of Big Business propaganda, economic and political. Labor crashes the front page only when it goes on strike, or otherwise affects the interests of large employers. Clear thinking and plain speaking on the stirring problems of the day are taboo, and those who dare to speak frankly are plastered with the well-worn labels of "socialistic" and "communist."

The bad little boy who dares to say that the King is naked is likely to find himself pilloried as a "radical", and if he happens to say it from a soap box he is also likely to find himself in jail. The press has almost invariably winked at police violation of the constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly. In Pennsylvania this violation of constitutional liberties has both the approval of the press and the sanction of statute.

The Flynn anti-sedition law, which is so vicious that even leading reactionaries have clamored for its repeal, is still on the books. In the hands of boss-controlled judges this law is a formidable weapon against strikers, left wing political candidates who take free speech seriously, and even street corner orators who bait policemen by reciting the Declaration of Independence.

Although curtailment of free speech, even the speech of dissenters, is a direct threat to freedom of the press, Pennsylvania publishers have not disclosed any great desire to defend the rights of "radicals" who demand better working conditions and higher wages for labor.

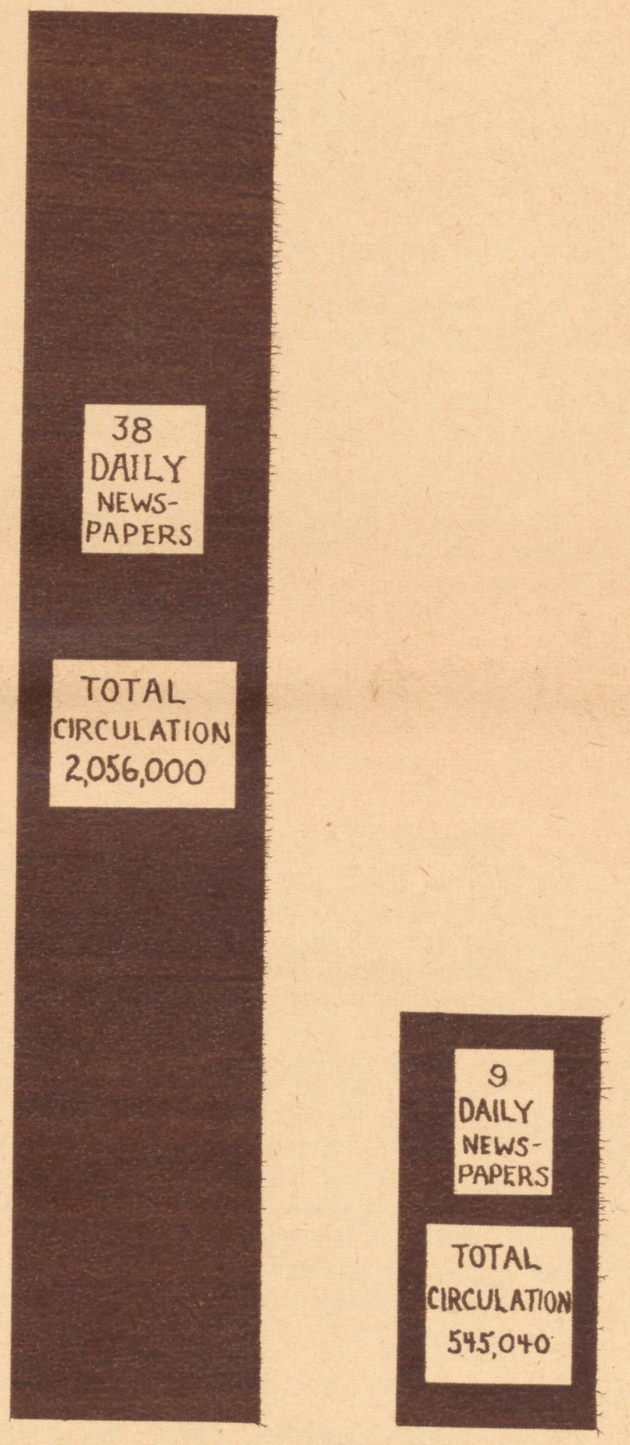
Responsible For Evils

When public complaints cannot be "freely heard" there is little possibility that they will be "deeply considered", and no prospect that they will be "speedily reformed". In more ways than one the press of Pennsylvania is responsible for disgraceful conditions in public life and in private industry, since it has failed in its duty to place the facts before the public.

If there had been an honest press in Pennsylvania, and in the Nation, there is every reason to believe that the dizzy plunge of business after the 1929 crash might have been halted sooner, and the machinery of recovery set up more rapidly. The soothing syrup of the Hoover soothsayers, spread lavishly in Pennsylvania by an essentially dishonest press, lulled the State and Nation into a feeling of false security at a time when the alarm should have been sounding

(Continued on Page 4)

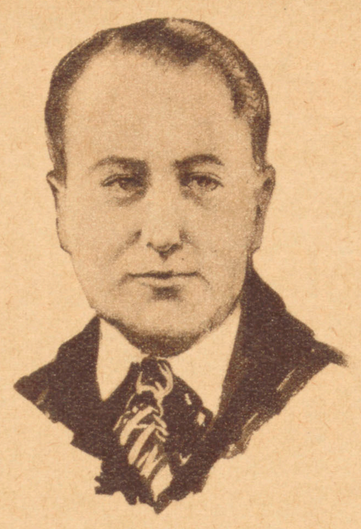
DO PEOPLE BELIEVE WHAT THEY READ?



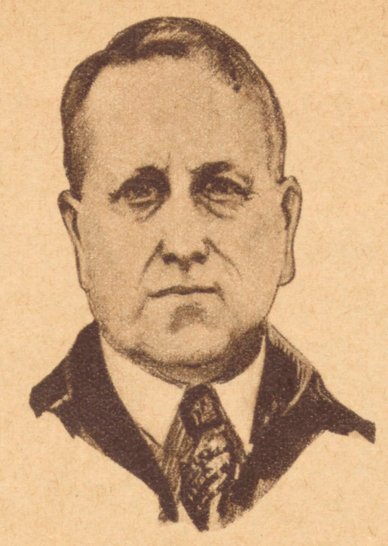
Reactionary newspaper publishers command 80 per cent. of the circulation of all newspapers selling more than 10,000 copies daily in Pennsylvania.

If the people believe what they read in the Keystone State's Tory Press, these publishers would control 80 per cent. of the political power in the Commonwealth. They would be able to put their own candidates into public office without substantial opposition.

In the past that was true, but no more. The proof that reactionary newspapers are no longer believed is seen in the fact that liberals swept the State in the last clean-cut fight on major political issues, although they had the support of only 20 per cent. of Pennsylvania's newspapers.



PATENOTRE OF PARIS
Philadelphia Inquirer



HEARST OF SAN SIMEON, CAL.
Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph

BLOCK OF NEW YORK
Pittsburgh-Post-Gazette

Absentee "Mouthpieces" whose Tory Newspapers enter 527,000 Pennsylvania Homes daily. Living outside the State, they dictate what more than a half-million Pennsylvanians shall know about conditions in the State and Nation.

from every front page. Pennsylvania's editors knew what was happening, but they did not print it.

Today they know an honest regard for the public interest requires that they portray faithfully the advance of the recovery armies established by the Roosevelt Administration. As in the past, unmindful of the suffering their blind partisanship caused only a few years back. They are still suppressing, still misinterpreting, still coloring the news to fit their editorial policies.

Controlled by large corporations, large utilities, large coal and iron operators, they have made Pennsylvania a by-word for journalistic venality, and their disgrace is blazoned day after day on the front pages of their newspapers.

In the entire State of Pennsylvania there are only two large metropolitan newspapers, the Philadelphia Record and the Pittsburgh Press, which are militantly and aggressively liberal. They are the major exceptions which prove that subservience to economic and political bossism is not necessary to a newspaper's success in Pennsylvania.

Liberalism Wins Confidence

While other newspapers have lost public confidence by degrading their news columns, these two have won both circulation and prestige—which mean advertising and profits—through accurate, hard-hitting, honest reporting. The public need for such newspapers, and the public willingness to support them, may be seen in the phenomenal rise of the Philadelphia Record during the past few years, and the steady development of the Pittsburgh Press in an area once controlled absolutely and autocratically by the Mellons.

The number of newspapers of all kinds in Pennsylvania is legion. The State Bureau of Publications lists 589 in all, of which 410 are weeklies. With few exceptions the weeklies are small, editorially non-aggressive, and have but slight influence upon political and economic thought. There are 155 dailies, but many of these also are limited in circulation and negligible in their editorial influence.

The real power and might and authority of the public press is wielded by the 46 dailies which boast circulations above 10,000 copies. It is these 46 that mold public opinion in the Keystone State.

To all intents and purposes they are the "free press". Theirs is a tremendous responsibility, a public trust. In more ways than one they shape the destinies of the ten millions of people who work and live in Pennsylvania.

Only 20 Per Cent. Liberal

In this group only eight, or less than 20 per cent., can be considered consistently fair or liberal in reporting and interpreting the facts concerning the ceaseless struggle of the working man for existence, the plight of the farmer, the exploitation of the utility consumer, or any of the other manifestations of our troubled times.

These are the Philadelphia Record, the Pittsburgh Press, the Lancaster Intelligencer-Journal, the Scranton Times, the Reading Times, the York Gazette and Daily, the Harrisburg Patriot, and the Harrisburg Evening News.

The other 38 vary in editorial policy from the fanatical partisanship of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and Philadelphia Inquirer to the smugness so completely exemplified by the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Many of them mean well but are hampered by the bullying of advertising departments, the prejudices of owners, or their own worship of things as they are. Some stretch the truth until it screams in their effort to make political capital. Others ignore news which does not jibe with their editorials.

The liberal newspapers are as small in circulation as they are few in number. The total circulation of the 46 newspapers selling more than 10,000 copies daily is 2,601,000, according to authoritative figures.

Of this number the eight liberal papers account for 545,000, or a little more than 20 per cent. The remaining 38 sell 2,056,000, or slightly less than 80 per cent.

Even these figures do not give a clear picture of the situation. Although there are eight liberal newspapers, only two command a substantial circulation. The Philadelphia Record and Pittsburgh Press together account for 348,560 out of the total 545,040 circulation of those eight publications.

Power Held By "Big Six"

This means that a lone publisher in Philadelphia, and the Scripps-Howard chain paper in Pittsburgh, are the only large organs of liberalism in Pennsylvania, despite the fact that the people have shown their progressive tendencies by kicking out the Old Guard and electing a liberal State Administration.

On the other side of the fence there is a significant concentration of editorial power in a few hands. Six of the 38 conservative newspapers in Pennsylvania control 1,386,349 of the 2,056,000 conservative circulation in the State, leaving the other 32 to divide the remaining 669,651.

This gives six conservative publishers control of 67 per cent. of the conservative daily circulation and 53 per cent. of the total daily circulation in the State, apart from the circulation scattered among newspapers selling less than 10,000 a day.

These six are Robert McLean of the Philadelphia Bulletin, with 506,000 copies devoted daily to traditional Republicanism; Raymond Patenotre, resident of Paris and citizen of France, the man behind the Philadelphia Inquirer, a G. O. P. propaganda sheet printing 208,000 copies daily; John C. Martin, son-in-law of the late Cyrus H. K. Curtis, who has the Philadelphia Ledger with its 201,000 circulation, similar to but less vituperative than the Inquirer; Paul Block, absentee owner of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, bitterly anti-Roosevelt, 176,000 daily; William Randolph Hearst, of New York and San Simeon, who counts the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph (circulation 143,000) among his many interests; and Lee Ellmaker, whose 150,000 circulation of the Philadelphia Daily News is devoted to the interests of the Philadelphia Republican machine.

Apart from the dissenting voices of the Philadelphia Record and the Pittsburgh Press, these six men ARE the free press in Pennsylvania. If any evidence were needed that their editorial policies have destroyed public confidence in their newspapers, political results in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh provide the answer. In Philadelphia, with one liberal morning daily battling alone against four of the largest and strongest Republican newspapers in the State, working uphill against an unbroken tradition of Republican victories in a rock-ribbed Republican city, the Democratic mayorality candidate last fall rolled up the largest vote ever given a Democrat in the Quaker City, falling short of victory by a margin of only a few thousand votes.

Tory Press Repudiated

In Pittsburgh the electorate has almost completely repudiated the Post Gazette and Sun Telegraph as political advisors. Last fall it gave the Democrats their greatest victory since the Civil War.

As molders of public opinion the "Bix Six" have not yet been able to break down the essential liberalism of the Pennsylvania electorate, but they undoubtedly have done yeoman service in holding together a routed and highly demoralized Republican machine.

Effective or not, believed or disbelieved, they and they alone dictate what the vast majority of Pennsylvania's citizens shall know about the world of affairs.

They decide how that news shall be presented and interpreted, subject only to the advice or suggestion of other owners, large advertisers, prominent, manufacturers and bankers, and Republican bigwigs. History does not record that they at any time have attacked or even chided any influential members of the big-business community, except under the compulsion of an aroused public opinion, but there is ample indication that they have protected financial and industrial interests from unpleasant publicity at the expense of both journalistic integrity and public welfare.

Their view of the free press is somewhat different from that of John Milton, first great apostle of editorial freedom, who spoke with some heat against a system whereby there was "nothing written but what passes through the customhouse of certain publications that have the tonnage and poundaging of all free spoken truth."

*All circulation figures from Ayer's Directory, 1935

SAYS NEWSPAPERS OWE NOTHING TO THE PUBLIC

To the Editor of LABOR:

A recent editorial in the "Wall Street Journal" "spilled the beans" about newspaper ownership. Its "confession" should go a long ways towards clarifying that question.

"A newspaper," says that apostle of Big Business, "is a private enterprise, owing nothing whatever to the public. It is emphatically the property of the owner. Editors take their policy from their employers, but many newspaper owners encourage the public in the delusion that it is the editor of a newspaper who dictates the selection of news and expression of opinion. The proprietor considers his newspaper a plain business proposition. It is just that—no more and no less."

While the publishers are trying to laugh that off, let readers of LABOR be grateful that their paper is published in the interest of those who own and read it.

Reading, Pa. R. T. G.

Reprinted from "LABOR," official organ of transportation brotherhoods.

TYPICAL SAMPLES OF TORY NEWSPAPER PROPAGANDA

HERE is a compilation of a few choice specimens of anti-New Deal propaganda in the raw.

They were culled from some of the more notable examples of Pennsylvania's bootlicking press.

Most regular in its blasts at Roosevelt policies is the so-called "Bible of the Republican Party", the Philadelphia Inquirer, whose owner runs it by trans-oceanic telephone from his home in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France.

In a daily column entitled "WPA Boondoggling in Pennsylvania", Monsieur Patenotre scoffs and sneers at all projects, especially those designed to furnish employment to white collar workers.

No attempt has been made to check on hundreds of other dailies and weeklies that are busy pouring out volumes of G. O. P. propaganda. But this small sample illustrates the methods whereby the Liberty Leaguers and Old Guard Leaders expect to destroy the New Deal.

THE PAPER	THE STORY	THE FACTS
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (This item was picked up by Associated Press and printed all over the country.)	Alleged speech by District WPA Director John Laboon: "I'll tell you right now that any WPA worker who is not in sympathy with the WPA program and the Roosevelt administration will be eliminated from WPA payrolls in this district as quickly as I can act."	Director Laboon, talking to WPA supervisors, stated that he would fire any members of WPA's supervisory staff who were disloyal to the program. He made no mention of relief workers.
Our Town, Narberth, Pa.	"A WPA sewing project, planned to give employment to 100 women, was all set to get under way in Ardmore recently in the Ardmore Avenue public school. "Then the WPA authorities produced an agreement and lease which they wished signed before the project could start. School authorities refused to sign. Why? Because the agreement contained a clause that all coal for heating any buildings used for WPA projects must be produced by colleries owned or controlled by Senator Joseph F. Guffey."	The Comptroller-General of the United States requires that all Federal leases must contain a clause stating that the owner of the building is complying with the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935. This is the clause referred to. The Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935 is popularly known as the Guffey Act, since Senator Joseph F. Guffey sponsored it.
Chester, Pa., Times	"Notwithstanding local surveillance the Washington government not only makes no effort to check Communism in WPA, but at times seems to encourage it. This bald statement is borne out in the fact that the woman appointed to supervise the spending of 115 millions of dollars for theatrical, art and literary education among the unemployed only a few years ago was locked up, then deported to Russia because of her Communistic demonstrations in New York and Chicago."	Instead of $115,000,000, WPA has allotted $27,315,217 for four cultural projects—art, music, drama, and writing—to be operated on a national scale. The only woman national executive in this field is Mrs. Hallie Flanagan, who is directing the theater project. Mrs. Flanagan, head of the drama department at Vassar College, is an outstanding figure in theatrical circles—but she never has been deported for Communistic activities or for anything else.
Philadelphia Inquirer	"Six months ago Philipsburg asked for a $712,000 WPA appropriation for flood control of Moshannon Creek, which has not had a flood within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. "The project was approved by Washington and part of the sum was allotted to get the job under way. The first step in the flood control of gentle old Mochannon was the digging of ditches for the purposes of draining a large swamp, a breeding place for mosquitoes. "The ditches were partly dug and then the money ran out. The project is still awaiting more funds. "Meanwhile, the ditches have fallen in and are clogged with dirt, so that mosquitoes have not been incommoded even a little bit. "Mild Moshannon Creek continues to have no floods, as the local WPA officials wonder how soon they will be able to get their flood control project moving again."	Edward J. Thompson, chairman of the Street and Sewer Committee of the Philipsburg Borough Council, reports: "The Borough of Philipsburg has never at any time applied to the WPA for $712,000 for flood control or mosquito control in the Moshannon Valley. "Under the CWA program the Borough of Philipsburg changed the course of one of the tributary streams of the Moshannon Creek for a distance of about a half mile and did away with a meandering, unsanitary creek and provided the borough sewerage with an additional three-foot drop which had been much desired for a period of twenty-five years but which borough funds had never been adequate to remedy. "The changing of the course of this Cold Stream Creek not only gave the borough an improvement in its sewerage disposal which was a great asset to the community but, incidentally and without planning converted a substantial territory of swampy land into land which was fit for cultivation. In spite of what the Inquirer states there never were any ditches dug to do away with mosquitoes. "We appreciate the assistance the Federal Government has given to us, not only in employing the public of this community but in improving our Borough, because through the help of the Federal Government we have acquired improvements that it would not have been possible for this Borough to secure for 35 years. If this be boondoggling, let the Philadelphia Inquirer make the most of it."
Philadelphia Inquirer	"Towanda, Jan. 20.—This community, which has a population of 4100, is to receive a large, modern airport at a WPA expenditure of $50,000—or something over $12 for every man, woman and child. "This section boasts of only one plane, a small craft which is the cooperative property of a local flying club with 20 members—many of whom cannot fly. "Towanda is located in the heart of a farming section, with excellent airports at Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Elmira, N. Y. The Elmira flying field is only 45 minutes by automobile (conservative driving), which is nearer than the airports of some large cities are to the center of those municipalities."	This project is for the improvement of a state intermediate, or emergency landing field. The site is on the airline between Elmira, N. Y., and New York City, over which regular transport service is operated. The project, initiated and sponsored by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Aeronautics, which owns and maintains the present field, has been approved by the Pennsylvania WPA and submitted to Washington. While the proposed development is intended primarily to provide an adequate and safe emergency landing field, the field will serve as an airport for Towanda. The following is an excerpt from a telegram sent by Joseph W. Beaman, borough solicitor, and William T. Howie, borough manager, to Governor George H. Earle: "Towanda is anxious to secure the advantages of such a worthwhile project." There is no provision in the project for the construction of hangars, although an illustration accompanying the Inquirer article indicated a large structure was to be built for Towanda's lone airplane.

Over, or Under

THE TVA decision may delay but it will not doom the demand for a curtailment of the self-appropriated powers of the United States Supreme Court.

There are many who hold that the tardy finding favoring the New Deal will "preserve the Constitution"—for a campaign issue in another year.

This may be true. Unquestionably the decision will return the United States Supreme Court to good standing in the estimation of some for whom the AAA opinion was the last straw.

But only those who are devoid of all ability to sense the trend of the times will doubt for a moment that inevitably and soon there must and will be a show-down in this Nation between those who favor a responsive democracy and those who would uphold a self appointed autocracy.

To the lay mind it is little short of ridiculous that the right of the people to pioneer, develop, and operate such an enterprise as is being carried on in the Tennessee Valley should be subject to review by anyone.

But that its fate should be dependent upon the ability of nine lawyers to match or not match the words, commas, and semicolons of the Act creating it with other words, commas, and semicolons written another generation ago is almost incredible.

If they matched, the waters of the Tennessee could keep on flowing "through" the dam.

If they didn't match, the waters of the Tennessee would have to flow "over" the dam.

If they matched, the surging stream power could keep on rotating the turbines at Wilson Dam, generating electrical power that could be sold at minimum rates to industries and homes.

If they didn't match, the turbines must stop—the current must cease flowing—the lights must fail.

But eight pattern matchers who toil behind bronze doors in the marble palace on Capitol Hill, lifting their eyes from their microscopes, reported that the words, commas, and semicolons, did match.

One said they didn't.

If four other members of the Court had agreed with him—as they might if the Presidents who appointed them had by chance chosen different men, then the story would have been different. But he stood alone.

So the great enterprise at Wilson Dam will not perish, but instead will go on—and on its foundation will be built a new civilization in the Valley of the Tennessee.

No More Breadlines

PENNSYLVANIA has gone through one of the worst winters in many years, but one significant feature of it has escaped the headlines.

There were no pathetic stories, this winter, of thousands of homeless seeking shelter in police stations, institutions, welfare houses, and other way stations for the dispossessed of the earth.

No amount of business charts or graphs could show more simply, or conclusively, the progress that has been made toward recovery.

No amount of newspaper stories could better illustrate how improving business and governmental help have combined to remove these heartbreaking evidences of human wretchedness.

Everyone remembers the bleak winter of 1932. Bread lines were everywhere. There was no coal in the cellars of the poor. Shivering, half-starved men peddled "unemployment" apples on the street corners. Committees lodged hundreds in police stations, fire houses, hospitals. In Western Pennsylvania the children of the men who had built great coke ovens found shelter in those ovens for the winter. Others lived in tarpaper shacks, in hobo "jungles." In Philadelphia one such "jungle" of sheet iron and old boards rose up in the shadow of the city's ornate new Art Museum.

This year even the long-continued spell of snow and cold failed to bring to light any such human suffering. The poor have food. They have coal. The young boys who once wandered aimlessly in search of jobs are working away prodigiously in CCC camps. Older men are kept busy in transient camps. WPA cares for thousands who only a few years ago were shivering in bread lines.

In years gone by, even in the best of times, hard winters meant hard times for the poor. This winter has been different. And that is the kind of progress everybody understands.

March Winds

THE blasts of windy March are as nothing compared with the gusts of oratory which sweep the fair Pennsylvania countryside these pre-election days.

A great deal of it, unfortunately, is characterized by much heat and little light.

Crash and repercussion, thunder and reverberation, mark the advance of the oratorical artillery into city and town, village and hamlet. In the dusk and the smoke and the cries of battle facts and issues are lost, forgotten.

There are a few simple rules which a bewildered citizenry would do well to remember in listening to political debate.

Distrust speakers who dwell upon an opponent's personal life or habits, except where such factors directly affect his public conduct.

Flee from the flag-wavers, professional patrioteers, and all purveyors of racial, religious or other forms of prejudice.

Consider the speaker's background, his affiliations, his past history, his motives.

Suspect vague generalities and sweeping statements. If the speaker charges someone with unlawful activities, ask why he has not brought the culprit to the bar of justice, as a good citizen should.

Insist upon facts, and proof. Last, get both sides of the story.

The rules apply equally to speakers and newspapers. When every form of fallacy known to logicians since Aristotle is used to delude and deceive, such rules-of-thumb should be a helpful guide to an intelligent consideration of political issues.

Experts add only one other point, learned from sad experience—don't judge the contents by the label. No one has a copyright on the Constitution, Americanism, Liberty, or the Star Spangled Banner.

CALLING THEIR SHOTS

HE WAS THERE

PEOPLE who lose their jobs, or whose businesses go bankrupt, or whose prosperity drops off a little always blame the national administration, whether it is at fault or not. It is a natural reaction, understandable in a democracy. And as a result, administrations which bring better times generally are praised and re-elected, and those which bring worse times are damned and defeated.

But these are strange times. A great many people who have done very well indeed under the New Deal are so bitterly opposed to it that they are backing their protests with their own money.

Examples are the following contributors to the American Liberty League:

Phillips Petroleum Co., whose common stock on March 3, 1933, the day before President Roosevelt's inauguration, was quoted at 5⅛, and yesterday was quoted at 43½.

E. T. Weir, whose National Steel Co. stock was quoted then at 16 and yesterday at 70¼.

Alfred P. Sloan, John J. Raskob and others, whose General Motors stock advanced from 10¾ to 58½.

Various members of the Du Pont family, whose E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. stock advanced from 33¾ to 146½.

Of course, Roosevelt may not have had anything to do with all this, but at least, like Lincoln when the emancipation proclamation was signed, he was there.—Pittsburgh Press.

NOT TOO SICK . . .

STATE Senator William H. Clark is too sick a man, so his doctors told the court, to serve a term in jail for bribery.

But he is not too sick a man to serve out his term in the Senate.

This paradox will scarcely convince the man on the street of the wisdom of Judge Hargest's decision letting Clark off with a $4000 fine.

It is rarely enough that a conviction of this character is obtained, a conviction which should be of **tremendous importance in influencing the improvement of popular government in Pennsylvania.**

A fine of $4000 for this offense might have been regarded by the public as tolerable—had Clark shown the public decency and ordinary discretion to refuse to serve out his Senate term.

Yesterday, it was announced, his appeal to the Superior Court had been filed, and that, pending it, Clark would continue to serve as Senator.

It would seem that the doctors who testified in court as to the Senator's precarious condition, for their own sakes, if not for Clark's, would have persuaded him to retire.

No such pressure from the Republican party, of course, is to be expected. With McClure in the Senate, there is no G. O. P. ethical precedent to bar Clark.

After all, two's company, even if they are Senators who have run the gauntlet of the criminal courts. And we doubt whether even three would be considered a crowd.—Philadelphia Record.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO: WE THE PEOPLE INCORPORATED ROOM 200, KEYSTONE BUILDING, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

STATUES OF AMERICAN LIBERTY LEAGUE

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours . . .

"E. I." for Eleutheros Irenee—"Liberty and Peace."

Since the War of 1812 the name of Du Pont in America has been associated with death and destruction, never peace.

Today the Du Ponts stand for "liberty" in much the same way they have stood for "peace."

Their message of "peace" has resounded from the guns of all nations for the last 134 years. Now their crusade for "liberty" opens with the roar of Big Business oratory, the clink of Wall Street dollars, and the rumble of subsidized printing presses.

The American Liberty League, latest Du Pont subsidiary, is open for business.

High in League councils is Irenee Du Pont, the "mixer" of the triumvirate which directs the Du Pont clan. At 60 he is still glib, quick-thinking, persuasive, a better contact man than either his elder brother Pierre or his younger brother Lammot. Those who meet him come away remembering a brilliant and inquiring mind, a sharp nose and a pair of steely blue eyes.

Allied with him are the "boys" who served with him during the campaign for Prohibition repeal—the faithful secretary John J. Raskob, the appreciative politician Alfred E. Smith, the routine detail man Jouett Shouse.

Millionaire Sympathizers

Pennsylvania sympathizers include such flaming devotees of "liberty" as Charles Dorrance, industrialist ; Raymond Pitcairn, aviation mogul; Clarence H. Geist, water baron; George H. Houston, locomotive builder; Effingham B. Morris, banker; J. Howard Pew, oil operator and rising G. O. P. leader; Jerome B. Loucheim, Philadelphia Republican contractor-boss, and A. Atwater Kent, radio man and landed proprietor.

Twelve Du Ponts sat around the festive board at Washington to hear Al Smith sell out the millions who had supported him for President. Reporters estimated that between forty and fifty billions of dollars was represented by the men and women attending the dinner.

Watching over all was the cool, affable Irenee Du Pont, pleased with the first step of the Du Pont "putsch" for nation-wide political and economic power.

Behind the appearance of the even dozen Du Ponts at the Washington bacchanale is one of the most romantic, colorful, and ominous success stories of modern times.

Eleutheros Irenee Du Pont, founder of the dynasty which today rules the Grand Duchy of Delaware with the authority of feudal lords, was satisfied with a $50,000 profit from the War of 1812.

His original $36,000 investment today is expanded to more than $630,000,000.

Du Pont profits during the World War, according to Senator Nye's figures, increased from an average of six millions to 58 millions.

In 1934 the Du Ponts reported a peace time net income of $46,701,465. Last year's profit was $62,085,410, making possible a dividend increase in one year from $3.66 to $5.04, based upon a 19 per cent. increase in gross business. Returns from General Motors alone accounted for $22,497,720 of the total profit.

Fortune From War Profits

The rise of the Du Ponts as national industrial and financial magnates came after the World War. By selling powder at a dollar a pound, and by taking advantage of the government's confiscation of priceless German dye patents, they had amassed tremendous profits, and found themselves in need of new outlets for both their profits and their products.

Astute John Raskob, nervous little Du Pont secretary, persuaded them to pick up the tottering General Motors Corporation. They borrowed 50 millions from the Morgans, plunged for 80 millions, and gave Pierre and Raskob the job of making the investment pay. General Motors is now the largest single industrial unit in America.

Meanwhile they hunted new markets for their wartime reserves of chemicals, developing a tremendous peacetime trade in cellophane, rayon, fabrikoid, pyralin, glass, paints, dyes, photographic film, artificial rubber, camphor, ammonia, pharmaceuticals and cutlery.

Controlling General Motors, they also exact tribute from every citizen who buys a Chevrolet, Buick, Pontiac, Cadillac, La Salle, or Oldsmobile. There is hardly a man or woman in the United States today who does not in some way help to swell the fortunes of the Du Ponts.

Their dictatorial control of the government of Delaware might indicate that they believe in cooperation between business and government. That is not the case. They have an almost fanatical hatred of government "interference" with business.

It is for that reason, although they have profited more under Roosevelt than ever before, that they form the spearhead of the Fascist forces which are "ganging up" on the New Deal.

League a Fascist Move

Their Liberty League, in all essentials, is a Fascist movement, modeled along the lines so well known in Europe. Such a movement requires a patriotic ideal as a talking point (in this case liberty), the financial support of large capitalistic interests, which the Du Ponts and their Wall Street friends supply, and a popular idol as a "front"—therefore Al Smith.

Busy as they were making gunpowder and profits, the Du Ponts gave little thought to national politics before Roosevelt. With one brother listed as a Republican and the two others as Democrats, they had an entree no matter who sat in the White House. But their development as great peacetime industrialists after the war brought them new problems. Their first attempt to form an American powder monopoly had been broken by the "Big Stick" of another Roosevelt. Hence they kept a wary eye upon the second of the name as they quietly began to take over their competitors—Remington Arms, Peters Cartridge Company, the shotgun division of the Charles Parker Company, the smokeless powder division of the King Powder Company in Ohio, and various companies handling related lines.

Their new powder trust was unmolested, but other "interference" worried them. They had always handled their labor as a commodity, using men as they would machines and tossing them on the economic scrap heap when they were no longer useful. The New Deal, with its demand that they share some ultimate responsibility for the fate of their workers, was an ominous development. So was New Deal neutrality, since it today threatens to shut off a tremendous potential trade in munitions of war.

Fight to Destroy F. D. R.

With characteristic thoroughness, the Du Ponts set about to destroy Roosevelt. The Liberty League was formed, blossomed with the benediction of Wall Street, and today is the leading exponent of Fascist policies in America.

Carefully avoiding direct affiliation with any party, it has followed the course of other Fascist movements by attempting to draw strength from the major parties without shouldering the political liabilities of any party. Thus it represents Hooverism, but is not forced to bear responsibility for Hoov-

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Governor George H. Earle to Coal Operators: "You brought these people here. Out of their labor you made millions. Now you abandon them and expect them to make a living out of thin air."

"You brought them here!"

Industry did. It imported boatloads of workers from Europe. It hauled Southern Negroes by the trainload into Pennsylvania.

Object—cheaper labor.

It worked. Pennsylvania became a paradise for sweatshop operators. Miners worked and lived in virtual slavery, scourged to the pits by coal and iron police. Men and women toiled in mill and shop at starvation wages.

Natural resources were raided on a vast scale by swashbuckling titans of industry and finance, whose armies of workers were recruited from abroad.

The lush empire of coal grew out of the blood and bone and brawn of thousands and hundreds of thousands of immigrants.

Hordes of Negroes, recruited from the cotton fields and herded like cattle into company towns, built the vast profits of the far-flung dynasty of steel.

In Pennsylvania's Southeast, smug pillars of society wrung fortunes from the sweated foreign-born labor of their factories, strung for miles along the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers.

In the Southwest, Negroes fresh from the warm South rubbed elbows in the steel mills with Slavs and Southern Europeans, making profits for a few large operators.

Through the State, large and small industries, many of them outposts of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia monopolies, drew upon the same foreign and southern sources for cheap labor.

As the fortunes of the few soared, living conditions of the many steadily became worse. Rents for company-owned houses, payments to company-owned stores, took all of the worker's pathetically small wage. Thousands became serfs in every sense of the word, bound to their employers by debts which they could not shake off.

Where large industry developed, communities naturally took form. Many of these "boom towns" are now "ghost towns," haunted by the shadow of desolation. Others today are still struggling along, hopelessly in debt.

Communities surrounding large industrial establishments were obliged to provide schools, hospitals, civic buildings, libraries. Those workers who could save a few dollars from their earnings bought homes. Then industries packed up, left them high and dry—"stranded" in every sense of the word.

In the very nature of things, large industrial establishments represented the lifeblood of a number of small communities, small local governments. The least change in conditions at the "plant" could disrupt the entire governmental machinery of the town—yet the town fathers (and even the State and national governments) had no control over the plant or its absentee owners.

In general, industry created social problems and left government to solve them. It took no responsibility for the effects of its private policies upon the public welfare, although democracy by its very nature requires acceptance of that responsibility both by individuals and groups.

This became shockingly apparent during the last years Herbert Hoover spent in the White House.

The slow exhaustion of the American worker's purchasing power, through the systematic bleeding effect of low wages and high prices, had destroyed domestic markets. High tariffs had destroyed foreign trade.

Factories closed down. Banks failed. Coal mines were shut. Mills and shops and stores, feeling the sharp pinch of curtailed business, slashed payrolls and retrenched all along the line in the hope of riding out the storm. Coal bootlegging, a new and ominous social development, began in the anthracite fields.

Industrial spokesmen fought against relief taxes. They formed lobbies to defeat social security and labor bills. They protested against coal "bootleggers" and demanded action.

"You brought them here!"

The answer of Governor Earle to Pennsylvania's coal operators applies equally to all other large industrialists in Pennsylvania.

They brought low-paid workers into the State, and elected their own men to public office by delivering the vote of their laborers in blocks. In some cases Negroes were voted before they were taken off the trains that had brought them up from the South. Wielding the balance of power, industrialists held political control of the State. That control was used invariably to block any measures which adversely affected their immediate financial interests, no matter how beneficial such measures might have been to the general public.

They imported men, impoverished them, discharged them when business collapsed—and disclaimed responsibility for the social havoc their policies created.

The importation of industrial workers from low-wage areas in other States, and from abroad, was the beginning of a cycle of Pennsylvania business covering three familiar phases:

First. Establishment of such workers in company towns, under company supervision, at whatever wages the company chose to pay.

Second. Development of entire communities depending upon single large industries, particularly coal, iron and steel.

Third. Abandonment of worked-out or unprofitable fields, leaving stranded populations which were thrown on relief and Works Progress Administration rolls; or, in the case of anthracite regions, forced into coal "bootlegging."

Relief authorities estimate that 40,000 Pennsylvania families, or more than 160,000 persons, are now "stranded," left by industrial exploiters to exist on "thin air."

These families made a substantial contribution to the wealth of Pennsylvania. Their labor created its industrial greatness. The great majority are hard-working, industrious, useful citizens. Now the capital invested in the plants and mines which gave them their jobs is being withdrawn and diverted to more fertile fields. They stay on, helpless and unwilling charges upon the government, while business blithely seeks new and greener pastures.

Most of them are "melting pot" citizens, not more than one generation removed from foreign soil.

What is to happen to the vast numbers of these people who have lost their jobs, their homes, and their savings?

Many of them never can go back to their old jobs—some because their industries are played out, some because they are being supplanted by machines.

The hope of many for re-employment "when business picks up" is a will-o-the-wisp that will never materialize. Even now large employers, anticipating business recovery, are preparing for it—by installing labor-saving machinery.

Primary reason for this movement is to save labor costs. Secondary motive is to escape payroll tax under the new national Social Security Act. The smaller the payroll the smaller the tax, the large employer reasons.

In all the complaints of large business groups against relief taxes, recovery measures, "dictatorship" and similar "horrors" of the New Deal, there has never been any answer to the most obvious question of all—"You brought them here; now what are you going to do about them."

Business has given its answer by precept, if not by words. It is going to throw them upon the government, in ever-increasing numbers, and then it is going to complain bitterly against the government for levying taxes to pay the bill.

Business is not going to accept responsibility for the social derelicts it has created. At the same time, it is not going to permit the Federal or State Governments to accept that responsibility.

This attitude is plainly set forth in the fund-raising literature of the American Liberty League of Pennsylvania, over the signature of John Hampton Barnes, president. Objectives of the League in Pennsylvania are:

1. Defeat of Franklin D. Roosevelt because of the "policies and legislation" he has initiated—object, to scrap recovery and social measures.
2. Defeat of New Deal Pennsylvania Congressmen, for the same reason.
3. Election of State legislators who "will oppose copying at Harrisburg what has been going on at Washington."

This program, if ever put into effect, would mean the end of government safeguards for Pennsylvania's jobless and "stranded" people.

If this should come to pass, government would join with industry in disclaiming responsibility for these unfortunate people.

Where would they go?

Disowned by industries which brought them here, rejected by the government which is responsible for their "general welfare," they would have two alternatives—

Starvation, or revolution.

It is not likely that either of these steps will be necessary.

A continued, orderly development of the safeguards inaugurated by the Roosevelt Administration for the worker and the legitimate employer, in the form of measures to end cut-throat competition among employers and ruthless exploitation of workers, is inevitable so long as a democratic form of government remains in the State and the Nation.

The movement toward Fascism, of which the American Liberty League is only one indication, is so contrary to traditional American ideals that it has gained little headway despite the tremendous financial backing it has received from Wall Street.

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HARRIED, BADGERED... MILK BOARD CARRIES ON

MEET Pennsylvania's Milk Control Board—stormy petrel of the Earle Administration.

James S. Pates is chairman and consumer representative. Large, genial, but firm, he brings to the Board the benefits of years of experience as a successful business man.

Usually good-humored, Pates is the diplomat of the Board. He finds the task of keeping everyone goodnatured a full-time job.

Charles T. Carpenter, farmer representative, is a gentleman of the old school—mild-mannered and courteous, but hard-boiled when occasion requires.

His training as an accountant is invaluable to the Board in its trail-blazing through tangled accounts of racketeering milk dealers.

Rip-snorting bearcat of the Board is the third member, Dr. Howard C. Reynolds, battle-scarred veteran of many a fight for the farmer.

Founder and editor of a farm magazine with nation-wide circulation, veterinarian, dairy expert, he is a leading authority on the problems of both farmer and dealer.

Informal but judicial. Governor Earle's Milk Control Board is shown holding hearings in Scranton. The Board sits in various parts of the State to adjust the knotty problems of Pennsylvania's milk industry.

Under Constant Fire

Pilloried by anti-Administration press agents, condemned and denounced by Republican-controlled farm "leaders," harried by a steady barrage of dealer lawsuits, the Board has forged steadily ahead through the most complex maze of industrial regulation ever presented to a governing body.

Their problem:

1. To keep milk prices low enough that even the poorest can buy.
2. To give the farmer a fair return for his milk.
3. To prevent milk monopolists from gouging both farmer and consumer.

Armed with its one major weapon—price fixing—the Board has found the first problem simple enough. Milk is now selling at 11 cents a quart in heavily populated sections, 10 cents in districts with lower purchasing power, and 8 cents in rural communities under 500 population.

The second major task is approached from the same angle—price fixing. The amount the farmer receives for his milk is determined by the Board. All the Board has to do is to enforce its orders, a colossal job of policing a far-flung, unorganized industry.

The third assignment is the real headache.

Board Battles for Life

Monopoly, already entrenched, has forced the fighting and even now has the Board battling for its life in the Courts. Injunctions, writs and every other expedient of legalistic sharpshooting have been invoked against it.

Although hampered by legalistic restrictions, the Board has made pioneering advances in this new and as yet little-explored field of regulation, feeling its way and developing new methods of handling problems as they arise.

The work of bringing a billion dollar industry under control keeps the sparks flying among dealers, farmers, consumers and board members, to say nothing of lawyers and courts. It often requires the 200-odd pounds of Colonel Pates and his Irvin S. Cobb brand of Kentucky humor to prevent an explosion.

Born in the Blue Grass State, Pates has lived in Pennsylvania since he was 19 years old. A self-trained mining engineer, he climbed the ladder in the soft coal business until he became owner and operator of several mining properties in Washington County and adjoining areas. His hard-headed business ability has been demonstrated time and time again in clashes with chiseling dealers.

Leaders of Milk Revolt

Ably seconding Pates is Carpenter, who points with pride to a fine farm and herd of Guernseys in Glen Moore, Chester County. Tall and impressive in appearance, Carpenter played a prominent part in the revolt of thousands of farmers in the Philadelphia milk shed back in 1932, when the embattled dairymen took up arms against both dealers and officials of dealer-dominated farm organizations.

The unquestioned veteran of Pennsylvania milk regulation is Dr. Reynolds, who served on the first Milk Board under Pinchot until he made it too hot for the Milk Trust and got his walking papers.

A native of the "northern tier" Pennsylvania dairy country, "Doc" Reynolds was in the forefront of the fight to clean up the milk industry. The battle ended with the breaking of the milk code, which would have legalized the trust-building practices of large dealers, and the enactment of Pennsylvania's first milk control law in 1933.

Forceful in speech, Reynolds is popular among the farmers of the State—and has the reputation of being able to scent a racket in the milk industry at a greater distance than any man alive.

BLIND BABIES AND THE STATE SENATE

MORE than 300 persons in Pennsylvania today are blind because State medical laws did not protect them at birth.

Many more are partly blind for the same reason.

Some are adults, groping their way along the highways of life—some boys and girls laboriously reading Braille — some infants just learning to crawl.

Many more babies in Pennsylvania are threatened with the same fate. As they grow up they may thank the Republican politicians who controlled the Senate Public Health Committee last year for their blindness.

They may thank the man who by every reason of education and training should have been the first to help them—Politico-physician Dr. William C. Hunsicker, of Philadelphia.

It was Dr. Hunsicker who, as chairman of the Senate Public Health Committee, permitted the bill for prevention of baby blindness to die at last year's session of the Legislature. Ironically enough, Dr. Hunsicker is now Director of Public Health in the cabinet of S. Davis Wilson, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Doctors call the disease which destroys sight in infant's "ophthalmia neonatorum." Mothers know it as "babies' sore eyes."

Blindness Easily Prevented

It is a disease which early, swiftly, robs the infant of sight.

A few drops of silver nitrate solution in the eyes of the newborn prevents it. It's as simple as that.

Doctors and nurses always use this "prophylaxis." Its use is required by a law which has been on the statute books since 1913.

Yet baby blindness, resulting from "sore eyes," still takes its toll in Pennsylvania.

Last year the State Council for the Blind recommended more stringent legislation, requiring all persons having charge of babies to report cases of sore eyes in infants, whether such persons were doctors and nurses or simply laymen.

S. Mervyn Sinclair, Chief of the Council, pointed out that changes in the 1913 law were needed because Pennsylvania has not kept pace with the general reduction in infant blindness throughout the country. . . .

"Particularly," he added, "in those sections in which more recent laws on the reporting of ophthalmia neonatorum and on procedure to be followed in known cases have been passed and put into effective operation."

In addition to the individual and social tragedy of such blindness, he called attention to the economic cost.

"In the majority of these cases," he said, "the children are usually cared for by the State in schools for the blind from the time they are six years of age until they are 21—15 years. "At the present rate of remuneration by the State, each of these pupils costs the taxpayers $9,750."

Blind Baby Bill

A bill to carry out the Council's recommendations was drafted and thrown into the legislative mill. Sponsored by Representative Roy Furman, it became House Bill No. 2548.

This bill was reported out of the House Committee on Public Health and Sanitation on June 12, eleven days before adjournment, and sent to the Republican-controlled Senate.

It was urged by outstanding physicians. It was endorsed by the State Medical Society. It was a part of the legislative program of the Department of Welfare. It was approved by the State Department of Health. It was non-political. The House Committee had approved it only after thorough study. It involved no taxes, no regulation of business, no violation of anyone's rights.

But last June was a warm month. The session was drawing to a close. There was politics to be played. The Republican majority in the Senate was busy hunting ways and means of blocking Democratic bills. It was busy passing a Republican-sponsored bill to increase the pay of court attaches, which was later vetoed by Governor Earle.

So the "blind baby" bill gathered dust in Dr. Hunsicker's committee, while Dr. Hunsicker and his fellow committee members attended conferences, caucuses, back-room meetings to advance their own political fortunes.

Because Dr. Hunsicker was a "good" politician, he is now Philadelphia's Director of Public Health. Because political matters were more important to him than blind infants, House Bill 2548 died in his committee. If the bill had been politically important to the G.O.P. it might have been brought out and passed. But . . . babies have no vote.

INSURANCE RACKETS TAKE TOLL OF MILLIONS

A RACKET preying upon the human need for security . . . costing Pennsylvania widows and orphans three to five million dollars a year . . . operating through 150 known companies and many more not yet traced . . . seriously affecting legitimate, sound insurance companies.

That, in brief, is the picture of the out-of-state "gyp" insurance swindle operated by unscrupulous promoters, as presented by Pennsylvania Insurance Commissioner Owen B. Hunt in his current "honest insurance" crusade in the courts, in the press, and on the air.

Mrs. X, a destitute widow, is an example.

For fifteen years her husband, a laborer, paid a dollar a month to a company in a far western State. His insurance policy said "$500" in large type.

When he died she wrote to the company. They replied with a request for proof of death, which the attending physician supplied. Mrs. X sent it to the company and waited.

Weeks went by. She wrote several times. No reply. Finally the company wrote that she would be paid as soon as an assessment was collected from other members as provided in Section 10 of the policy.

Sure enough, Section 10 said that when a member died other members chipped in to provide a payment for his beneficiary.

Literature with the policy explained this was the best and strongest type of insurance, cited long-established mutual assessment companies here and in England, explained that commercial insurance depended upon investments while mutual insurance had behind it the "united strength" of thousands of members. It sounded very good.

Mrs. X waited again. Weeks lengthened into months. Her letters brought no answer. At last the check came—six dollars!

The letter explained. The group of members to which her husband had been assigned had dwindled through the years from several thousands to twenty. Eighteen had paid one dollar each, of which $12 was deducted for collection expenses, leaving six dollars for final settlement of her claim.

Commissioner Owen B. Hunt leads Pennsylvania's drive against racketeering insurance companies.

Mrs. X, according to Commissioner Hunt, was lucky. Many victims of such companies, he reports, got nothing at all.

Pennsylvania laws require all insurance companies and brokers doing business in the State to get a license from the Insurance Department. But there is nothing to prevent companies from operating in a distant State where laws are not so strict, advertising in magazines or newspapers, offering the most liberal protection at amazingly low rates.

In a few cases they work through agents, but this is risky. A number of such agents have been arrested and prosecuted by the Insurance Department, and many are "doing time."

In some cases agents who are arrested are forced to make good out of their own pockets, or return the premiums collected, but in many instances the agents themselves have little or no money and the victim gets nothing.

While the operations of such companies on the surface appear to be a misuse of the mails, the promoters evade the postal laws by obtaining one of the innumerable existing charters entitling a group to organize as a beneficial association.

They issue a "membership certificate" which is in reality an insurance policy. Many such certificates bear the figures "$1000" in large type. Inside, in fine type, tucked away in an inconspicuous corner, is a clause stating that the certificate calls for "not more" than $1000.

Many such policies further provide, once more in fine type, that the "association" does not bind itself to pay anything, under any circumstances. It promises only to turn over what assessments it may be able to collect from other members. In some cases the company limits its liability to a fraction of the face value of the policy, or denies all liability, if any of the ordinary diseases are the cause of death, or even a "contributing factor." There is often an additional provision leaving it to the judgment of the "directors" whether anything is to be paid a claimant under any conditions whatever.

If the policy happens to be one covering accidents, it would not be merely an accident, but a miracle, if the precise combination of circumstances permitting the policyholder to collect were ever to occur.

Last year an attempt was made in Congress to block this form of fraud through legislation, but no action was taken. Now, in view of the fact that department estimates show insurance rackets are taking a toll of three to five millions of dollars a year in Pennsylvania, Commissioner Hunt is educating investors to buy their insurance from companies which have proved their financial soundness by meeting the requirements and obtaining a Pennsylvania license.

THESE STARTED THE FIREWORKS

The rotted sections of hose pictured here were taken from the main guard room, the cell blocks, the chapel, carpenter shop and furniture factory of the Pennsylvania Industrial School, Huntingdon.

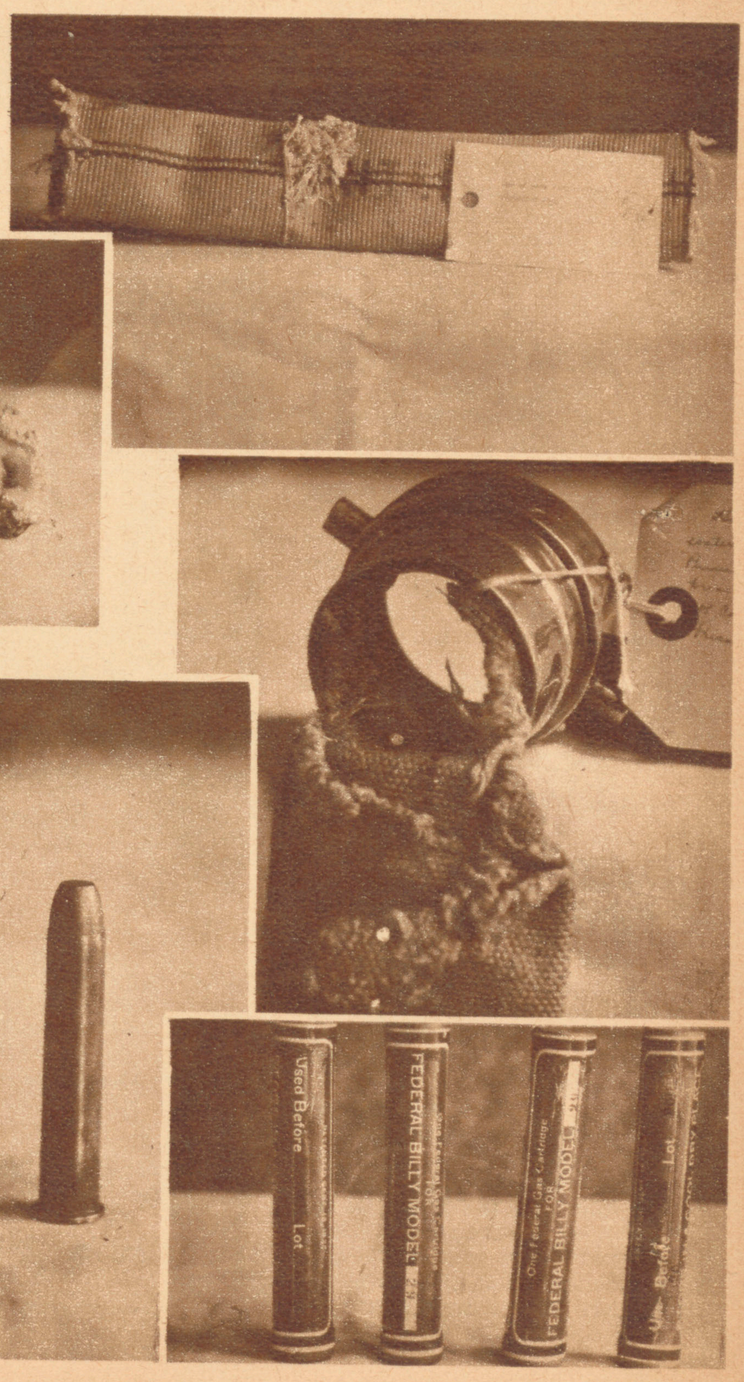
Disclosure of grave fire hazards and other "shocking" conditions at this "model" reform school for boys while it was under Pinchot's superintendent, John R. Cranor, has led Governor Earle to start a complete investigation of every State institution.

The sawed-off bullet is one furnished for the ancient repeating rifles carried by the guards. Army men call this type "dum dums." They have been outlawed for 40 years because of the terrible wound they inflict. The pie tin full of putty shows what happened when one of these "dum dums" was fired into it—and what would happen if one should strike an escaping inmate.

The cylindrical objects are tear gas cartridges, most important item of riot equipment in any penal institution. One of these is marked as useless after October, 1930, the other as useless after May, 1932.

Dungeon cells, barbaric discipline, lack of fire drills, inefficiency, all were cited by investigators who studied the Huntingdon situation. More fireworks are exploding in all parts of the State as the survey ordered by the Governor goes forward.

Bird's-eye view illustrating conditions in one of the "efficient" institutions inherited by Governor Earle from the Pinchot Administration.



THE "IRON WOMAN" OF COATESVILLE

Rebecca Webb Pennock Lukens (1794-1854) is certainly not known to fame as is the lively Pennsylvania girl, Dolly Paine Todd, who married James Madison in 1794, the year Rebecca was born.

Yet Rebecca Pennock was destined to become the first woman industrialist.

She started out conventionally enough with the customary years at boarding school. She refers to her great joy in her study of nature with an enthusiastic teacher and also to her interest in French and chemistry.

At the conclusion of her school days, while on a visit to Philadelphia, she met Dr. Charles Lloyd Lukens. There was no doubt that the handsome young gentleman captured her fancy.

Father An Ironmaster

She returned to the family homestead at Coatesville, where her father, Isaac Pennock, had established the Brandywine Mill for rolling sheet iron.

Within an agreeably short time, Dr. Lukens appeared and after pleasant strolls admiring nature, he declared himself.

Mrs. Lukens wrote that he said: "I cannot make those unmeaning professions found on the tongue of every trifler, but I can offer thee a heart that would love and cherish thee as the first, best gift of heaven."

That he was true to his word and that she accepted him as her ideal, their subsequent careers well proved.

Rebecca Lukens

Presently he found himself so attracted to the iron industry, that he became a partner.

His knowledge of medicine he used only to care for his employees when they needed aid.

Developed Boilermaking

Dr. Lukens became completely absorbed in the potentialities of the mill's products. He foresaw that steam boilers would eventually be used widely for power purposes.

He knew that the quality of iron his Brandywine mills was turning out was adapted to high pressure strains in steam boilers.

He proceeded to make a reverberatory furnace to roll boiler plates efficiently.

He had only prepared the way for the new manufacturing method when he knew death was upon him.

Dr. Lukens requested his Rebecca to continue the work.

Despite the protests of her family, Rebecca Pennock Lukens took over the rolling mill in 1825.

One cannot imagine the courage that was required for such a decision from a lady at that time in her station of life.

Rebecca Takes Over Plant

Dr. Lukens' faith was justified by the intelligent courage with which Rebecca undertook her task.

Many must have been her difficulties because of transportation. The coal for the furnace had to be brought from Columbia, forty miles from the site. The finished product was carried by teams thirty-eight miles to Philadelphia or twenty-six miles to Wilmington.

Her boiler plates were not only the first made in America but were exported to England to be used in the early railroad locomotives.

Upon her death the business was carried on by her two sons-in-law. Brandywine Mills was re-christened "Lukens Mills" as a monument to her unique courage.

SIGNS OF SPRING'S AWAKENING IN WOODS AND FIELDS

The winter-long hibernation of the plants draws to an end with February's going.

Seeds are nothing but miniature embryo plants, protected by seedcoats and waiting for the season when they can come out of their winter quarters and begin an active life.

Signs of Spring's awakening are sensed rather than seen with the coming of March.

The buds of the Red Maple and the Soft Maple take advantage of any warmer spells during the winter to grow a little more and by now have almost reached the bursting point. Many of these trees in the warmer parts of Pennsylvania blossom early in March.

The old saying has it that "As the days grow longer the sun grows stronger". The sun turned northward again on the 22nd of December, and the days have been getting longer and the sunlight stronger ever since, although the turning point of the winter's cold always lags several weeks behind.

The stronger light probably has much to do with the awakening of plants. Sharp eyes will have noticed that the color of buds and twigs on the trees, and of rosettes of leaves on the ground, such as those of the evening primrose and dandelion, turns a deeper reddish or purplish red. This is the first blush of spring and will give way to a flood of green later on.

Stored root-crops, such as turnips, are sweeter now than when stored away in the fall. Some of the starchy material turns to sugar and the taste becomes sweeter.

Starchy materials stored in the tissues of the sugar maple tree turn to sugar in early spring and, since sugar dissolves in water and starch does not readily do so, water is drawn in through the roots during the early spring thaws to dissolve the sugar. This sweetened sap is, of course the source of our delicious maple syrup and maple sugar. Even the squirrels know something about this. A quiet observer in the woods may sometimes see a squirrel nibbling away at buds and twigs or lapping up the sweet sap which flows out on warmer days.

Dormant plants are awakening, as with the last fitful snatches of a long sleep, as the first signs of Spring appear in Pennsylvania's countryside.

Most of the early flowering plants of our woodlands have a lot of starchy material stored away in their underground parts. Probably they, too, form sugar and absorb more water to dissolve it, thus leading to the further swelling of leaf and flower buds during warm spells.

In swampy places the flowering shoots of the Skunk Cabbage sometimes come out of the ground as early as late December or January. When they grow they generate heat and, if the ground is not frozen too hard, they probably actually melt their way up through the frozen mud. The mottled purplish-red and green hood which surrounds the ball of flowers should be in evidence.

In gardens the flowering shoots of some of the ornamental flowers, such as Squills, Crocus, Glory-of-the-Snow, and the Snowdrop, will be peeping out, often tipped by the reddish blush of early spring.

The Christmas Rose, a Hellebore, often displays its white blooms in late winter.

Along the moist banks of creeks and lower slopes of ravines the Spice Bush flowerbuds will swell into little balls, so near bursting that the yellow of the flowers will be peeping through.

The same will be true of the Siberian Dogwood or Cornelian Cherry of parks and lawns.

Now, when the grip of winter loosens, various other buds may be seen to show signs of bursting.

During zero weather the leaves of the Rhododendron are rolled up into tubes and hang down dejectedly, but with the coming of spring thaws and warm days they unroll and spread out in a truly remarkable manner—almost as though to bask in the welcome sunshine.

We have just passed through the month of battle between the lengthening days and brightening sunshine of spring and the relentless but weakening grasp of winter.

Dormant plants are awakening, as with the last fitful snatches of a long sleep. Every warm spell will multiply the signs of advancing spring: the deepening color of buds and twigs, the peeping flower shoots, the sweetening sap, the swelling buds.

These things challenge you in the fields and forests—even in your own backyard. Don't let them pass unnoticed and unenjoyed.

Primitive foundries such as these, which supplied Rebecca Lukens and many other pioneer industrialists, marked the beginning of Pennsylvania's greatness as one of the leading iron and steel centers of the world. Today Pennsylvania's iron and steel industry makes possible towering skyscrapers, tremendous bridges, globe-girdling railway and steamship lines.

Address All Communications To:

WE THE PEOPLE INCORPORATED

ROOM 200, KEYSTONE BUILDING, HARRISBURG, PENNA.

MORMON BIBLE WRITTEN IN PENNSYLVANIA

The idea of Mormonism originated in Pennsylvania, although the names of Sidney Rigdon and Solomon Spaulding, its Pennsylvania disciples, are seldom associated with "The Latter Day Saints."

Yet Sidney Rigdon and Solomon Spaulding appear to have been vital to the founding of Mormonism.

To reach the facts through the labyrinth of known facts and synthetic mysticism, we must go to Pittsburgh. There Sidney Rigdon (1793-1876), a Baptist minister excluded because of unorthodox views, was a familiar figure in the printing shop of Patterson and Lambden.

To that publishing house, Solomon Spaulding (1761-1816), former Congregationalist minister, brought his "Manuscript Found". This work purported to prove that the American Indians were the Lost Tribes of Israel. The Pittsburgh printers held out hope to Spaulding and retained the manuscript, but it had not been published at the time of Spaulding's death years later at Amity, Washington County.

Eventually Sidney Rigdon, religious experimenter, went to Ohio as one of the leaders of the Campbellites, a religion which was organized by Alexander and Thomas Campbell in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

Rigdon was not satisfied with the power allotted him in the Campbellite sect and seems to have ardently desired to found a new religion of his own.

One of the characters who enters into the complicated history of Rigdon is Parley P. Pratt, a tin peddler and religious enthusiast.

Solomon Spaulding's "Manuscript Found," many believe, formed the basis for the Mormon Bible.

Pratt haunted the neighborhood of Rigdon's Ohio activities, and likewise knew Joseph Smith, Jr. (1805-1844), a self-styled "seer" who operated on the border of Pennsylvania and New York states.

Despite the fact that Mormon apologists affirm that Rigdon did not know Smith until after the publication of the "Book of Mormon" in 1830, many believe that Pratt acted as go-between.

Rigdon is known to have had long unexplained absences from the Ohio scene; and Smith is known to have had a mysterious stranger visit him at various times while "translating" the "Golden Plates" at Harmony, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

When published the book was a melange of mystical archaeology and religious interpolations which were attributed by reputable persons in Pittsburgh and Washington County to Rigdon's knowledge of Spaulding's "Manuscript Found," and to Rigdon's own theology.

The subsequent organization of the Mormons by Smith, the prominence of Pratt and Rigdon in the sect, their mid-west wanderings, and the rise of Brigham Young as the Mormon leader, are now historic facts.

Rigdon was ousted from power and after Smith's death by violence in 1844, we find him endeavoring to reorganize at Pittsburgh. The Mormons, however, were not welcomed, so they set out to found the "New Jerusalem" on the Conococheague Creek in Franklin County near Greencastle, Pennsylvania.

The colony languished and was disbanded in 1849.

Rigdon lived in retirement for more than a quarter of a century longer without breaking his silence concerning his disappointment.

Thus Pennsylvania contributed to one of the most astounding pioneer religious movements of the world.

"JOE" JEFFERSON, PHILADELPHIAN

Perhaps no other American gave greater pleasure to his fellow citizens over a longer period of time than Joseph Jefferson (1829-1905), native of Philadelphia.

Joseph Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle" was a national institution for almost forty years.

He made his first appearance in 1833 when "Jim Crow" Rice, the first interpreter of negro songs and dances, pulled little Joe Jefferson, dressed as a duplicate of himself, out of a bag on a stage in Washington.

Barnstormer at 13

When Joseph was 13, his father died. Thereafter he led the family barnstorming throughout the south, even following the American Army into Mexico.

His apprenticeship ended and recognition came with his entrance at twenty-seven years of age into Laura Keene's company in New York.

He established himself as a master in character roles. By 1865, at the prime of life, he was ready for "Rip Van Winkle".

Various versions of the Washington Irving story had been acted but none of them satisfied Joseph Jefferson.

He journeyed to England to persuade Dion Boucicault to remake the play for him. He remained in London to act it in the autumn of 1865. Thus was the greatest "character" in the annals of the American theater created.

In his own profession his direct, natural style of acting, which contrasted sharply with the melo-

Joe Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle

dramatic fustian of the day, foreshadowed the modern theater.

A Genius For Living

Joseph Jefferson, through his talent, could indulge his love for the romantic place to live and surround himself with rare and beautiful objects.

Many of his favorite pleasures, however, are those available to almost any one's leisure hours. "No man is fit to live without a hobby," was his creed.

He believed that "The great open world offers everything to him who knows how to seek for knowledge."

He demonstrated this constantly with his joy in making gardens and his diversions in planning unique decorations in his home. His interest in painting was only second to that of fishing. His landscapes merited inclusion in the exhibitions at the Royal Academy in London.

A Typical American

His genius may be described as absolutely American. He was content to find his recognition, his friends, and his recreation in his own land.

He once said: "America has all dialects, all temperaments, all possible climaxes suggested, and all climates enjoyed, and above it all the great diapason of our national life, calling for its great exponents."

Of all his friendships, great and humble, the most intimate was that with Grover Cleveland, his neighbor at Buzzard's Bay, Cape Cod.

Jefferson loved fishing, as did President Cleveland. Many were the congenial holidays they enjoyed seeking the treasures of American brooks, rivers, lakes, and the sea.

Jefferson bequeathed his most valued item of fishing gear in a codicil reading, "To my friend, Honourable Grover Cleveland, my best Kentucky reel."

3,000,000 "NEW" TROUT CHALLENGE CREEL TOTERS OF STATE

BELIEVE it or not—more than 3,000,000 stream-lined specimens of worm, fly and lure eluders will have been freed in Pennsylvania's brooks this winter before the season opens on April 15.

And before the trout season closes on July 15, there will be thousands of underslung reel strippers who will recall this statement with a cynical "Oh Yeah."

But just the same the Pennsylvania Fish Commission's trout planting schedule calls for the distribution before April 15 of:

1,900,000 brook trout fingerlings
77,000 brown trout fingerlings
775,000 mature brook trout
410,000 mature brown trout
81,000 mature rainbow trout.

"Mature" trout range in size from six to twelve inches. None of the rainbows will be less than eleven inches long.

Now is the time of the year when the thoughts of all good trout trailers turn to tackle and streams.

Nearly every initiate has his or her pet brook already picked out for opening day.

For those who are of an exploring turn of mind, the Trout Baedeker of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission might be worth perusing.

In this issue we reprint the Pennsylvania Angler's suggestions for Lycoming and Clinton Counties. In subsequent editions, other trout counties will be described.

The Fish Commission Suggests

"For the angler who delights in fly fishing on larger trout waters, the north central counties, comprising that area of Pennsylvania with its northern fringe in Upper Lycoming county and extending southward through the mountainous region of Clinton, Centre and Union counties, is ideal. To most of our trout fishermen, waters of the calibre of Penns Creek, Spring Creek, Fishing Creek, Young Woman's Creek, the Loyalsock and the Black Moshannon are synonymous with great trouting.

"Many of the smaller streams in the north central counties are swift-flowing mountain brooks, cutting their way through wilderness ravines choked with brush and laurel. They offer great fishing for the angler who prefers to find his trout fishing in remote mountain country, and who is willing to overcome the handicap of interfering brush in making his casts into those hard-to-reach pools where brilliantly colored brook trout lurk. Typical of these waters are Rapid Run in Union County, some of the larger branches of Young Woman's Creek in Clinton, Garrity Run, Laurel Run and Mountain Branch, in Centre, and the upper waters of Larry's Creek and the Loyalsock in Lycoming County.

Lycoming County Waters

"The fame of the Loyalsock, Lycoming County's largest trout stream, is not limited to Pennsylvania. Anglers who have fished it hail from many other states, for it is one of the largest trout streams on the eastern seaboard. Traversing a valley not over one-half mile in width, this stream offers fifty miles of good fishing water. In the lower stream, from Hillsgrove to Montoursville, a distance of 25 miles, smallmouth bass and brown trout compete for the food supply. Good roads make it easily accessible at most points. Highway route 115, leaving route 111 at Montoursville and connecting with route 220 at Dushore at the headwaters of the Little Loyalsock, follows the stream much of the way.

"In the Little Loyalsock, brook trout fishing is excellent. With resumption of the brown trout stocking program, the Fish Commission stocked brownies in the lower stream, that is the section below Hillsgrove, while brook trout were distributed to the upper waters.

"Lycoming Creek, in its upper waters, also ranks as a good trout stream. It may be fished by following highway route 111 from Williamsport, turning to route 14 at Trout Run and following it to Roaring Branch.

Streams in Clinton

"Clinton County boasts Young Woman's Creek and Fishing Creek, two of the outstanding trout streams in Pennsylvania.

"Rising at Tea Springs in East Sugar Valley, Fishing Creek flows through farmland and woodland for a distance of 38 miles, all of it excellent trout water. The stream course runs west from Tea Springs to Tylersville, north from Tylersville to Lamar, a distance of eight miles, then east for a distance of eight miles through the Nittany Valley to its point of juncture with Bald Eagle Creek. It may be reached over highway route 220.

"In many respects it is like Spring Creek in Centre County, which is ranked as one of the greatest trout streams in the east. Fed by limestone springs having a constant flow, it is about equally divided between riffles and deep pools. Not only is it stocked heavily with trout, but it offers many natural advantages from the angle of forage and range. Trout taken as a rule are extremely heavy in girth and while brook trout predominate, brownies are caught frequently.

"Of the larger mountain streams in Pennsylvania, Young Woman's Creek holds top rank as a trout producer. Heading in the famous Black Forest, it flows through mountain country for a distance of 20 miles to its point of juncture with the West Branch of the Susquehanna River at North Bend. It is accessible by auto over highway route 120, and its headwaters in the Black Forest may be reached from the old Coudersport Pike.

"Young Woman's Creek has two large branches. Both branches and the main stream are heavily stocked with brook trout."

First Day of the Season

While fishermen wait eagerly for the opening of the season, conservation authorities are busy these days replenishing the streams with fresh stock. Their activities furnish sport for many thousands of modern Waltons who go forth, at this season of the year, with rod and creel in search of relaxation. Pennsylvania's fresh, bubbling mountain streams, filled with fighting game fish, attract thousands of visitors from outside the State every year. Careful stocking helps to make their trip worth while.

FULTON... NATIVE OF LANCASTER

Little Britain, Lancaster County, was the birthplace of Robert Fulton, a provincial Leonardo da Vinci whose assortment of talents was the wonder of his day.

Fulton was growing up during the stirring days of the American Revolution, and was living in Lancaster when Congress met there in 1777. He is supposed to have had a hand in designing the famous Lancaster long rifles, and his inventive genius gives probability to an otherwise unsupported legend.

Known as "Quicksilver Bob" because he bought quicksilver for secret experiments, Fulton gave signs of mechanical ability early in life. Perhaps his first invention was a set of paddle-wheels, manipulated by a double-crank, which he contrived to save himself and a comrade the effort of poling his friend's father about the Conestoga River on fishing trips.

At seventeen, he was off to Philadelphia to earn his living as a painter of portraits, but he also carried on the designing of machines, carriages, and buildings.

Benjamin Franklin, his patron and friend, probably was in some measure responsible for Fulton's decision to go abroad to paint and enlarge his horizons.

In 1786, before he sailed, he arranged for a permanent home for his mother at Hopewell, Washington County, where her brother was a Presbyterian minister. She died there in 1799.

In England, Fulton enjoyed the friendly aid of another successful Pennsylvanian, Benjamin West,

America's first steamship was a tribute to the genius and versatility of Lancaster's provincial Leonardo da Vinci—Robert Fulton.

founder of the Royal Academy of Art.

Fulton, with his invariable resourcefulness, managed to earn his way by painting historic pictures, such as Mary Queen of Scots in prison, in addition to many portrait commissions.

Influenced by the first stirrings of the industrial age, his inventive mind returned to the preoccupations of his youth.

In rapid succession he invented a mill for sawing marble, a machine for spinning flax, and another for twisting hemp rope. He worked out a plan for inclined planes to do away with locks in canals, a system of transportation which was being introduced into England. He also entered into partnership with John Owen, founder of English Socialism, to build a dredging-machine for scooping out earth to form the channels for canals.

As early as 1793 he began definitely to concentrate his efforts upon the adaptation of steam to navigation for practical purposes.

The concept of the submarine and the torpedo also evolved in his fertile mind as an instrument for peace in a Europe disturbed by the bloodshed of the French Revolution.

He financed these experiments by combining his artistic and inventive skills in designing and painting the first panorama, "The Burning of Moscow," a novelty that attracted paying Parisian crowds.

Returning to America in 1806, his perseverance against all obstacles ultimately made him the first inventor of a practical steamboat. On August 17, 1807, the "Clermont" made her historic voyage up the Hudson.

He lived to develop steamboats into major agents of commerce, and was recognized as one of America's most valued citizens when he died on February 15, 1815.

PENN'S "HOLY EXPERIMENT" FOUNDED ON TOLERANCE

WHEN William Penn set out to establish in America the colony which has since become the State of Pennsylvania, persecutions were raging in Europe. All who dissented from the prevailing religion in any country were subject to economic pressure, jailing and even execution. Penn himself was forced to serve jail terms on several occasions.

After Penn witnessed the way his friend, Algernon Sydney, was cheated time after time in his efforts to get elected to Parliament, and was later executed for his anti-monarchist views, he became convinced that it was useless to hope for any reforms in England. In America, he thought, he would found a colony that would be a haven of refuge for his persecuted brethren of the Quaker faith. "There may be room there," he wrote, "but not here for such an holy experiment." Penn had inherited from his father a claim of 16,000 pounds against the Crown, and with this he purchased his charter. It was the only grant of land in America secured by purchase, and the only one issued to a commoner.

Although the sufferings of the Quakers moved Penn most, his was a broad compassion that took in all those who were persecuted, regardless of their creed or nationality. He said, "I went thither to lay the foundation of a free colony for all mankind, more especially those of my own profession, not that I would lessen the civil liberties of others because of their persuasion, but screen and defend our own from any infringement."

Friends Meeting House in Buckinghamshire, England, where Penn is buried.

Religious Equality

The conception of religious equality that this involved was new at that time. Reasonable people found it impossible to believe that opposing faiths could exist side by side without causing discord, and certainly the history of Europe gave ample reason for this view. William Penn, however, believed so strongly in the essential goodness of his fellow men that he had no doubt this could be done. Unlike the Puritans before him, Penn did not content himself with doing no more than lip service to tolerance; he set about establishing a government by which tolerance would be guaranteed.

"Penn in Armor"

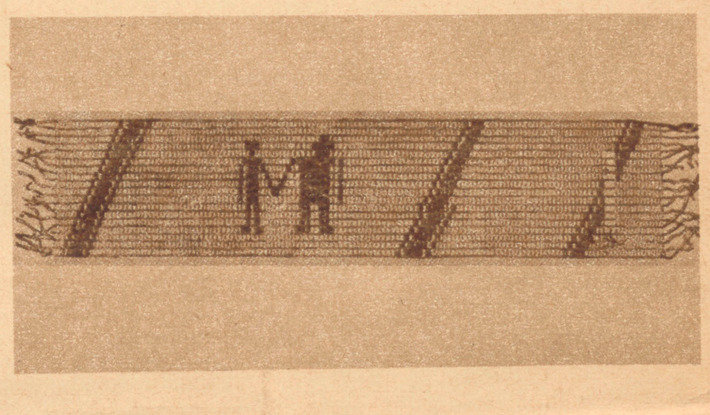
This is the famous "Penn in Armor" portrait, made in Ireland when Penn was 22.

Penn was an idealist in government as well as in religion. It was he, who, through his fiery conduct in a court room in England, smashed for all time the right of a judge to fine or imprison a jury for refusing to bring in a stipulated verdict. It was his intention that the reforms that he fought for in England should become a living reality in Pennsylvania, and he wrote: "It is not to be thought that a colony and a constitution of government made by and for Quakers would leave themselves out of so essential a part of government as juries. If the coming of others should overrule us that are the originals and made it a country, we are happy it is not to be thought we intended no easier nor better terms for ourselves in going to America, than we left behind us."

"Governments Depend Upon Men"

His belief in the goodness of men, already mentioned, led him to take the view that, "Governments rather depend upon men than men upon governments; let men be good, and the government cannot be bad. Though good laws do well, good men do better; for good laws may want (i.e. lack) good men and be abolished or evaded by ill men; but good men will never want good laws nor suffer ill ones. That, therefore, which makes a good constitution must keep it, viz., men of wisdom and virtue; qualities that, because they descend not with worldly inheritance, must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth. For liberty without obedience is confusion, and obedience without liberty is slavery."

Penn's greatest contribution to the progress of humanity, however, was made when he gave to Pennsylvania the first constitution in the world which contained within itself the provisions by which it could be amended. He wrote, "I do not find a model government in the world, that time, place, and some singular emergencies have not necessarily altered." In his writings he makes mention time and again of the necessity of maintaining an elastic constitution, and in his second "Frame of Government" (constitution) this is the sense even of his introductory words. He wrote, "Now, forasmuch as the former frame of government, modelled by act of settlement and charter of liberties, is not deemed in all respects suitably accommodated to our present circumstances; therefore it is unanimously desired that it may be enacted (amended), and be it enacted, etc.



"The Wampum Belt"

Wampum Belt given Penn by the Indians to seal the treaty of 1683.

"You Brought Them Here"

(Continued from Page 9)

A swing to traditional reactionary Republicanism, as represented by the Hoover wing of the G. O. P., is impossible while the memory of the Great Depression still lingers in the American mind.

Most economists agree that if the Fascist movement is to take over the old Republican Party machinery it will be obliged to mask its real objectives, since the great majority of the American people will not vote for any party which promulgates doctrines so contrary to the traditional democracy of the United States.

As the 1936 presidential campaign opens, it appears that the Fascist group—Du Pont et al—will join forces with the Old Guard Republican leaders but will not attempt at this time to absorb the party machinery. This alliance disposes of the possibility that a liberal leader will carry the G. O. P. standard next fall.

This leaves only one conclusion. With the Old Guard controlling the Republican party machine with one hand, and holding a Fascist emblem with the other, the people who believe in a democratic form of government have only one way to go, and that is into the Roosevelt camp. There business may expect to receive the same answer it got from Governor Earle—"You brought them here, and you must share responsibility for their welfare."

Statues of Liberty

(Continued from Page 7)

er's failure, as the Republican Party is. Having no past to explain away, it is free to act as the hatchetman for the Republican organization in cutting down Roosevelt. With the Old Guard political machine handling straight political details, and the new Liberty League handling the propaganda, the way is paved for a G. O. P. machine candidate, draped in the robes of civic virtue and bearing aloft the torch of "liberty", to strut once more in the political spotlight.

On the scene, directing operations of the League, is the smooth super-salesman, Irenee Du Pont, representative of the Du Pont clan.

They have seen to it in Delaware that government keeps hands off business, and that business (there is no other business in Delaware worth mentioning apart from that of the Du Ponts) is government's lord and master.

Lords of Delaware

They own and control the two Wilmington newspapers, the Delaware Power and Light Company, the Wilmington Trust Company. The State Republican organization is theirs lock, stock and barrel. The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce is strictly a Du Pont organization. There is nothing worth while in Delaware that is not in some way tied in with the Du Pont dynasty. As feudal lords, their word is law in the sovereign State of Delaware.

Now, in the name of "liberty," the Du Ponts move into new and wider fields, with 47 other rich States marked for conquest. Their armies are on the march, flanked on one side by the Old Guard Republican machine, on the other by the dollars of Wall Street.

Eleutheros Irenee — "Liberty and Peace."

The Du Pont dove of peace rides abroad in a troubled world on the caissons of field artillery. Now America is to learn the blessings of "liberty"—a la Du Pont.

Named to Honor a Pioneer Industry

Axemann is the name of a town in Centre County that honors a genuine pioneer industry.

The Mann family from the middle of the eighteenth century had made axes, first in New England and then in New York state. By the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the trend of the times was definitely westward, so the third generation of the axe-making Manns appeared in Centre County.

William and Harvey Mann established the Mann axe factory in 1828 near Bellefonte, and thus the village of Axemann probably became the first American town to be named for its industry.

The succeeding generations of Manns extended their business and built other factories in nearby Allegheny mountain towns.

All the source materials were abundant, including the iron which was vital in their factory.

The furnaces in Huntingdon and Centre Counties formed the nucleus of the iron industry in the United States. These counties dominated the production of iron until just before the mid-nineteenth century.

For the Manns, the type of iron produced was the best for the pure steel necessary in the making of axes and similar tools.

The Mann axes were famous for a century and a half throughout not only the frontiers of America but the wide world. The Mann business with thousands of axes made daily was probably one of the earliest quantity production industries in the United States.

Pennsylvania and Insurance

Fire isurance was first organized in a business way in America in Philadelphia when the "Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire" was founded in 1752.

Life insurance got under way for the first time in the eventually-to-be United States when the "Presbyterian Ministers' Fund of Philadelphia" was commenced in 1759.

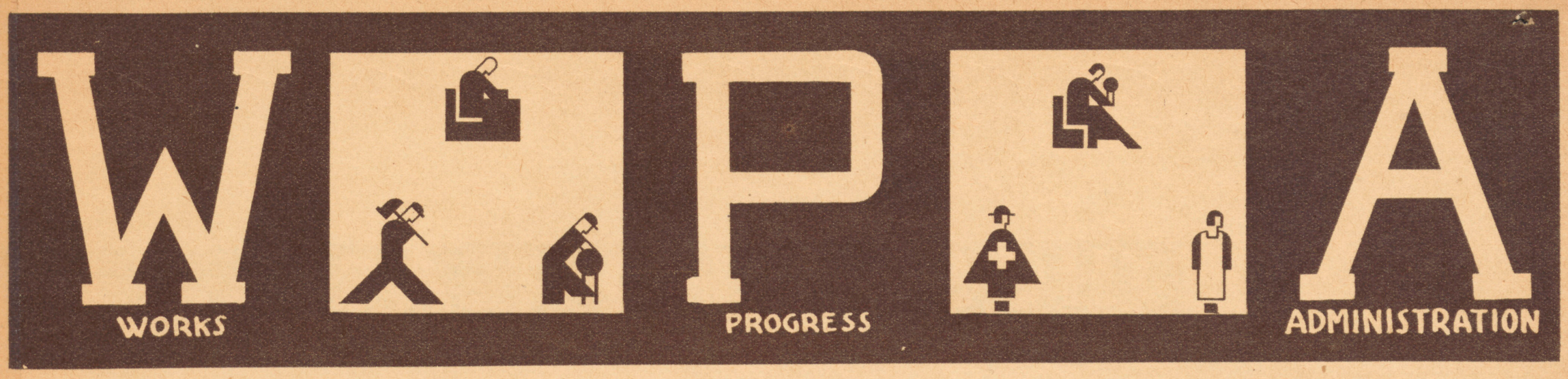
Marine insurance was inaugurated in the United States by Pennsylvanians with the organization of the "Insurance Company of North America" in March, 1792.

Real estate titles were not insured until Pennsylvania chartered "The Real Estate Title Insurance Company of Philadelphia" on March 28, 1876.

All in Fun

Postal officials indulged in a joke when they named a village in Washington County, "Prosperity". The applicants for the postoffice presented such a portrait of their village that only "Prosperity" seemed adequately descriptive of their enthusiasm.

Ursina, a town in Somerset County, is a tribute in the form of a play on words to Judge William J. Bear, who founded the town in 1868. The Latin adjective "ursina" means "belonging to the bear."



BECAUSE men and women in normal life are engaged in many and various modes of earning livelihoods, it was inevitable that the Works Progress Administration, created that the nation's army of the unemployed might be provided with jobs, would, of necessity, have to operate in many fields.

To give some idea of the scope of the Works Progress Administration program in Pennsylvania, artists and writers have cooperated to produce the picture given below. But by no means does it begin to cover the wide range of the work relief activities in this Commonwealth.

AIRPORTS

← A $12,000,000 program to develop Pennsylvania's airports and airways has been undertaken by WPA with the cooperation of the State Bureau of Aeronautics and officials of municipalities and counties. Plans have been approved for 12 new airports and emergency fields and the improvement of 30 more. The two biggest jobs—the Harrisburg airport and the Philadelphia airport—have been under way for more than a month. Twelve others were started later and the remainder will be initiated very soon. This program, in addition to providing employment for more than 20,000 unskilled, skilled, technical, supervisory and clerical workers from the relief rolls, will give Pennsylvania one of the best airway systems in the country.

MUSIC

← Musicians, too, must live. So the WPA in Pennsylvania is promoting a $600,000 program to give employment to musicians. Practically all of the 1500 musicians on relief are working now for the WPA. The large majority are instrumentalists. They have been formed into symphony, concert and dance orchestras and bands. These units range from a symphony orchestra of more than 100 pieces in Philadelphia to small dance units scattered throughout the state. The public benefits from this program through free concerts and free dance music given for persons unable to pay. Music teachers under WPA are training choruses and producing historical pageants and folk festivals.

FLOOD CONTROL

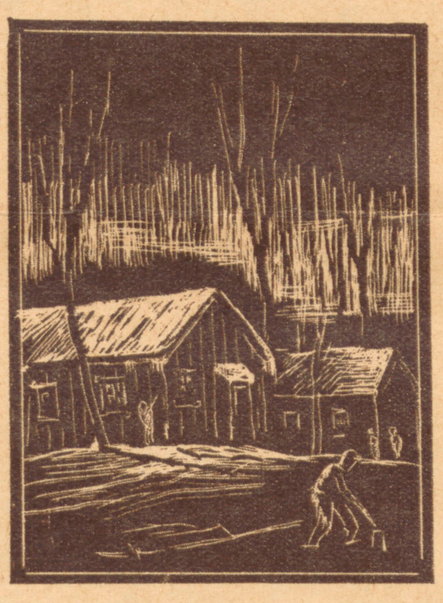
↑ Stream improvement and flood control projects now are under way in Pennsylvania with the help of WPA. Nearly two-score are being promoted at present, representing an outlay of more than $2,000,0[illegible] These range from small jobs [illegible] minor streams to an operation covering more than two miles along the Susquehanna River at Wilkes-Barre and the completion of the last mile of a three-mile improvement on the Codorus River at York. WPA meets a crying need in its flood control program. Due to the extent and expense of such work it has been difficult for local governments to deal with the problem and finance the cost. This type of project provides thousands of jobs for unskilled relief workers, technical and skilled men, and supervisors.

HIGHWAYS →

Thousands of miles of roads and highways are being improved, made safe and beautified by WPA. Dangerous crossings are being "daylighted" to give motorists a better view of the intersections. Work is being done on shoulders to give them a smoother, harder surface, thus eliminating the possibilities of an upset when a car is driven off the paving. More than 2300 miles of "farm-to-market" roads are being improved through grading, surfacing and repairing of shoulders. These projects take care of large numbers of unskilled workmen as well as providing for supervisors, foremen, timekeepers and a smaller portion of skilled workers.

TRANSIENTS →

Thousands of transient men who have lost their legal settlement, and therefore are ineligible for state relief, are being taken care of by WPA. In Pennsylvania approximately 2500 are living in ten WPA transient camps. Nearly a thousand of them have come from other states. The men live in barracks, scattered through the mountains and woods of Pennsylvania. They are carrying on projects of game land conservation, stream improvement, forestry conservation and propagation of forest nursery stock. Three camps are clearing sites for emergency landing fields. Other special jobs being done include the construction of sidewalks and roads in rural districts.



NURSING

← WPA is giving the people of Pennsylvania nursing services that health officials have desired but have been unable to provide due to the lack of money. Under one project, 53 trained nurses will treat crippled children who have not had proper care. Through another project, more than three-quarters of a million pupils of approximately 10,000 schools in fourth class school districts will be given thorough medical examinations. Preliminary treatment will be given for minor ailments—but the most important result expected from the project is the development of long-range plans for the correction of physical defects among children through regular facilities of the State Department of Health.

MINE-SEALING

← For years the discharge from abandoned bituminous coal mines in Western Pennsylvania has polluted streams, constituting a serious health menace and also ruining the streams for fishing and recreation. WPA is financing a $1,500,000 program to seal these mines and purify the streams issuing from them, with the State Department of Health directing the work. Upon completion of the program the state's mine-sealing job will be more than 65 percent done. This operation in 22 counties employs miners, engineers, technicians and clerks.

HOT LUNCHES

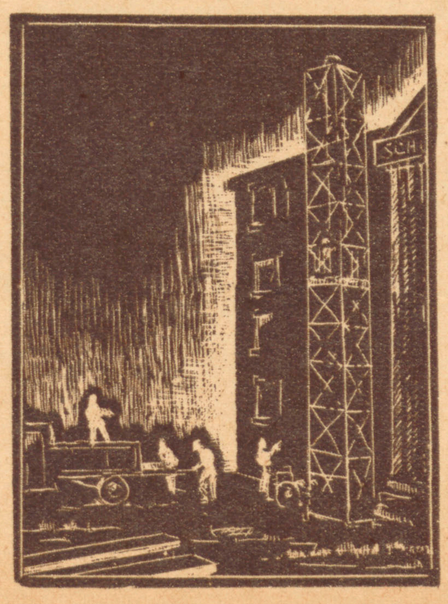
↑ Directed by the Women's Division of WPA, a series of projects is being operated in various parts of the state to provide hot lunches for school children. The projects are located chiefly in rural schools and schools in small communities. Instead of eating cold, dried-out lunches brought from home, or no lunches at all, the young pupils now sit down to nutritious, well-cooked, hot meals at noon time. Although the projects have been operating just a short while, they already have proven their worth. The hot lunch idea also solves what threatened to be a difficult situation in employment, by providing jobs as cooks for individual and small groups of women on relief in the rural districts.

SEWING →

Sewing projects are the backbone of the women's work program. They offer jobs for the large groups of unskilled and semi-skilled women on relief. Provision has been made in the women's program for employing more than 21,000 on sewing projects. Units are either operating or being made ready for business in the large centers of population throughout the state. Most of the work to be done is simple machine sewing, easily taught and easy to do. Older women, unable to find jobs in industry, can be put to useful tasks on the sewing projects. The products of these operations—dresses, underclothing, children's clothes, bedding, mattresses, toweling, etc.—are distributed to needy families.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS →

Municipalities which have been unable to finance improvements and new construction are being helped by WPA in a $2,225,000 public building program. The WPA has set aside $1,280,000 to pay for labor on more than 150 separate projects. The sponsors supply materials and equipment. Already 43 projects have been completed. WPA also is helping municipalities develop recreational and park facilities. Nearly 200 parks and playgrounds are included in a $1,800,000 program which provides more than 9,000 jobs. Forty projects have been completed. In addition, approximately $1,000,000 in WPA funds has been allotted to develop athletic facilities of some 50 communities. This includes fields and stadiums.



THOSE WHO TEACH.....

THOSE WHO PREACH....

THOSE IN PUBLIC OFFICE

THOSE WHO SEEK OFFICE

THOSE PERSONS SINCERELY INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA

WILL FIND "WE THE PEOPLE" AN INDISPENSABLE AID TO CLEAR THINKING ON THE PRESSING PROBLEMS OF THE DAY

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